THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	" "		18
Two squares,	6 months,	" "		15
"	12 "	" "		25
Three squares,	6 months,	" "		20
"	12 "	" "		30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fire order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at ..... 8 a. m.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1 p. m.

in time to connect with the Day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington. Returning—

Leave Weldon, (after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington,) at .. 3½ p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh at ..... 8½ p. m.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on or east of the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country, will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, }
June 18, 1853. } 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

RALEIGH AND NORFOLK HOUSE—*No. 75 and 76, Main St., Norfolk, Va.* By MRS. DR. SHAW. The undersigned informs his friends in Norfolk and his numerous friends and acquaintances in North Carolina, that the above House will be opened, under the superintendance of Mrs. Shaw, on the 27th of July, for the reception of Boarders and transient persons. The buildings are newly prepared, finished and furnished, and capable of accommodating comfortably thirty-five or forty persons. We shall keep as good a table and as neat and comfortable rooms as this City and market can afford. Our friends from North Carolina who visit this City, as strangers for purposes of trade, health or recreation, will, besides every comfort, have also every facility of information afforded them, which will secure their profit in business relations or purchases. Please notice the following from James Gresham, Esq., of the Crawford House, Portsmouth, Va., well known as one of the best Hotel keepers throughout North Carolina and Virginia:

"Having had Dr. Shaw and his lady in my house, some time, as Boarders, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, believing that no one will ever visit them without being well satisfied and highly pleased."—JAMES GRESHAM.

The House is easy to find, being only 100 feet N. E. of the National, and a few doors above Walter's City Hotel, with a large sign in front. WM. A. SHAW, M. D.
August 2, 1853. 75—4t.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss MARINDA BRANSON, *Principal*; Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, *Assistant*.—The healthy localities, ample grounds and moral neighborhood of this School give it claims to the consideration of those who must educate their children at a distance. It is six miles west of Normal College, with whose sessions those of Glen Anna are made to correspond, so that parents having both sons and daughters can send them to good Schools in the same neighborhood. Glen Anna has been for some years under the patronage of the Trustees of *Greensborough Female College*, who adopted it as preparatory to that Institution. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Deems, visits the School sufficiently often to see that the studies and discipline are so conducted that the pupils shall be thoroughly prepared for the higher course in College. Parents, therefore, may be sure of the safety of their daughters at Glen Anna. Its real location puts the pupils beyond circumstances of temptation to extravagance.

The next Fall session will commence on the 15th of September and extend to the third Thursday in February, at which time the Spring Session will commence.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition per Session, $40; the only extra charges being $18 a session for those who take music, and $5 for French. Letters may be addressed to the Principal at Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.
July 28th, 1853. 73—6t.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.—ACCORDING TO previous notice, a meeting was held at Auburn, Wake county, N. C., on the 29th ult., to elect officers of SPRINGFIELD MALE and FEMALE ACADEMY. John B. Johns, Esq., being called to the chair, and W. J. Busbee being appointed Secretary.

The following officers were elected:

GEORGE FAIRBOLT, President.
W. J. BUSBEE, Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, J. J. Ferrell was elected Treasurer, and, on further motion, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees: John B. Johns, Wm. L. Fort, T. H. Sturdevant, Hardy Pool, and David Lewis.

Mr. Lewis was requested to wait on the President, and inform him of his appointment.

On motion of Mr. Fort, the meeting adjourned until the 9th of August, *when the building of the Academy will be let to the lowest bidder, by the Trustees.*

W. J. BUSBEE, Secretary.
August 8th, 1853. 76—1t.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Boulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Mr. Scott will devote particular attention to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.

Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1853. No. 78.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President*.
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President*.
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney*.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,
Dr. J. A. MEBANE,
C. P. MENDENHALL,
WM. S. RANKIN,
Rev. C. F. DEEMS,
JAMES M. GARRETT,
JED. H. LINDSAY,
W. J. McCONNELL,
Greensborough.
E. F. LILLY,
Wadesborough.
W. P. MOORE,
Newbern.
H. H. BURWELL,
Henderson.
J. L. BRIDGERS,
Tarborough.
W. H. CUMMING,
General Agent.
Dr. S. G. COFFIN,
Jamestown.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT,
Wilmington.
Dr. C. WATKINS,
Carolina F. College.
JOHN I. SHAVER,
Salisbury.
IOHN H. COOK,
Fayetteville.
J. J. BIGGS,
Raleigh.
ROBERT E. TROY,
Lumberton.
Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES,
Lenox Castle.
PETER ADAMS,
Secretary.

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC, C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, H. D. TURNER, S. W. WHITING, T. H. SELBY, GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville, J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, JAS. E. HOYT, Washington, JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', } of Raleigh,
JOHN COX, Edenton,
JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,
JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling,
John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

OFFICERS.

President—RALPH GORRELL,
Vice-President—LYNDON SWAIM,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. WEIR,
Attorney—JOHN A. GILMER,
Examining Physician—EDWIN WATSON, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. MEBANE, M. D.; J. L. COLE, M. D.; D. P. WEIR, M. D.
General Agent—WILLIAM H. CUMMING.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President*.
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*.
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer*.
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney*.
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine,
" " DeNap,
" " DeZuic, } Silks,
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.

Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute.* We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our room may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference, ...	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto, ...	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood, ...	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports, ...	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports, ...	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law, ...	"	4	"
" Equity, ...	"	2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...	"	3	"
" Equity, ...	"	2	"
Iredell's Law, ...	"	13	"
" Equity, ...	"	7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845,....		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

NOTICE.—WAS TAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE, Nash County, and committed to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*
Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer

60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Pecans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

CARPETING.—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets; Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers. JAMES McKIMMON.
October, 1852. 93—

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853. —

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL BY L. WADDELL, A. M.—The second session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical Education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accommodated, if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

Fees of Latin, Greek and Mathematics..... $25 00
French, extra..... 10 00

One-half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

JAMES M. TOWLES, Esq., Raleigh.
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Rev. MOSES D. HOGE, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. BAXTER, Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. SMITH, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. BROCKENBROUGH, U. S. Court, Lexington.
Judge L. P. THOMPSON, Staunton.
Hon. A. H. H. STUART, late Secretary of the Interior, Staunton.
Dr. F. T. STRIBLIN, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton.
Rev. B. H. RICE, D. D., Prince Edward County, Va.
Rev. J. SMYTH, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 24—1y.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,

F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

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N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*; which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1852. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

WILSON & GRICE, WHOLESALE DEALERS in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:

P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory, filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps—New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 5's, 8's, 10's

CHARLES FOX IN DEBATE.

Here we are in old St. Stephens! The first thing that strikes us is the plainness of the room where the chief rulers of the British empire are assembled. Here is no splendid hall, no tassellated pavement, no long-drawn vistas, or fretted vaults of Gothic architecture. The whole place reminds one of a meeting-house description of a dissenting meeting-house. Here are the gentlemen of England assembled to the number of nearly five hundred. How easy it is to know the Opposition, with the number of blue and buffs amongst them. What a number of old men are in the House! and there are also a number of very young men fresh from college. But where is Pitt? He has not come yet; there is his place vacant on the Treasury bench, and there is Pitt's right-hand man—tall Harry Dundas—ready to sing the Scotch tune of "Who wants me?" Look at that odd, queer creature, looking like an overgrown shrimp in contortions. Ah! that is a great friend of Pitt's—'tis young Wilberforce, the member for Yorkshire. The young man talking to him with a star on his breast, and with a pair of eyes outshining his star, is young Lord Mornington—a poor Irish lord—rather a favorite with the king. He has not yet realized the expectations formed of him. There is Sir John Scott, the Attorney General, with his grave, sensible, study face. What a contrast he is to that elegant, aristocratic-looking member on the front Opposition bench! That is Mr. Erskine, another of the brilliant advocates who have failed in St. Stephen's. There, at the middle of the front bench, is Rose, the Secretary to the Treasury, care-worn and flurried, looking as anxious as if his New Forest property was taken from him. How unlike is he to his brother secretary—Steel—the member for Chichester—a picture of Silenus! But, what a Babel of noise! We can scarcely catch a word that falls from the member on his legs, vehemently flourishing a paper in his hand. How odd it looks to see a public speaker haranguing with spectacles on nose, like this unheard member! 'Tis Burke! Ah! you see what a rage he is in, while, thanks to that clownish-looking person—Rolle, the member for Devon—not a word is heard from "the greatest man then living." (Mr. Macaulay, in his essay on "Warren Hastings.") But the fault is not altogether with the Commons. Like other men of genius, Burke is arrogant, morose, and is embittered with personal annoyances. 'Tis the unhappiest time of his life. (*Vide* Wilberforce's "Diary" for this period of Burke's life.) He sits down—and how well listened to is the next speaker, with his slow and precise manner! That's George Bankes, the member for Corfe Castle—one of the most independent men in the House—a man who would not barter his independence for an earldom. See how that tall, emaciated-looking man is noting the statements of Bankes. He gets up to reply. 'Tis Sir Philip Francis. How impatient are his gestures! how sharp is his tone! how acrimonious his manner! And he is followed by some nondescript on the Treasury bench. But see the bustle below the bar!

Yes! there stalks the stately figure of William Pitt, marching along the gangway to the Treasury bench! He looks like one born for power, with that wide imperial brow—that lordly air of supremacy—that sovereign stare at the embattled front of Opposition. There is something of his sire about his carriage; but his features have the Greenville look, as his blood partakes of its phlegm. He is dressed with elaborate formality, in his customary black waistcoat and blue body-coat. And now there is fresh noise below the gang-way—and while the speaker, roaring "Order, order! below the bar"—

> "In vain the power of strengthening porter cries,
> And nods to Bellamy for fresh supplies"—

in comes the much-desired Charles Fox, greatly to the relief of the discomfitted Opposition, who now have the worst of the debate. That is Lord Surrey—the Protestant Lord Surrey—talking to Fox. People whisper that Lord Surrey is still a Papist, and it is said that he wears that ugly coat on him as a penance. And now Sheridan is up! How well he does it! and how readily the House gives its ear to him, while he dazzles it with ingenious thoughts, amuses with his fancy, though his declamation fails to stir the passions! His tone is not deeper or higher than that of the comedy in which he has immortalized his name. How angry poor Burke looks at Sheridan's success! Rivals at the same side are always more jealous than avowed adversaries face to face.

At last Pitt rises. All is hushed. His figure seems too tall for an orator, and his aspect is forbidding, with its stern and haughty air. But his voice is that of a demi-god. How gloriously it fills the ear, as the speakers's swelling sentences are fluently rolled forth in mellifluous harmony! The action is flowing and facile, too unvaried for perfectly artistic grace, but with enough of elocutionary art. Not only every word, but every syllable is distinctly caught. If we had not heard him we could scarcely imagine this blended force and harmony, this energy without discord, this marvellous facility united to imposing stateliness. In his words, as in his matter, there is no appeal to our imaginations, but the whole man, with his air of heaven-given dictatorship, his awe-inspiring severity of deportment, his lofty scorn for his foes, his evident faith in himself—justified by his vast powers—we say, the whole man does kindle up our imagination, and vitalizes our recollection of Athenian and Roman story. Here is that man whose prowess would have daunted the sensitive soul of Cicero, whose logic of clearness beyond all that the schools could teach, and musical thunder of grandly terrible declamation, might have contorted with jealously the heart of Demosthenes. Here is that king of men—that ruler of his time—who long before thirty summers have passed, has changed the fate of parties—crushed the whigs—reconstructed on new principles the party of the court—allied the tories to the commercial energy of the land—unfurled his banner of "British Empire," and inscribed it with his motto, "Ships, Colonies and Commerce." For three hours, with unfaultering force, he has defied his adversaries, and defended his resolves, and, amidst reverberating volleys of cheers, resumes his seat, himself the only unmoved human being in that spell-bound assembly.

Well, Fox never can answer that display. You say, "What a pity that he spent all his day sauntering about! And last night, too, how he wasted it in the orgies where Captain Morris sung his bacchanalian strains!" You think that Fox must break down, and you feel for him, as, with heavy, lumbering air he advances slowly to the table, and fumbles awkwardly with his fingers. There he stands, 'midst a dead silence of expectation. Look at his careless, half-buttoned vest, his crumpled linen, his almost slovenly attire. What is he saying? We cannot hear him distinctly. He seems quite confused, and his sentences are all entangled. Ah! he must fail, as his father before him did, when "battling it out" with another Pitt. ("Old as I am, I hope to see you both battling it out in these walls as I have done your fathers before you."—*Anecdote of General Grant, in* 1780—Vol. 4, p. 262.) His voice, too, how different is its coarse and husky sound from the sonorous organ of his gifted foe! His gestures, also, how commonplace—his whole air, how ungainly, as we contrast it with the stateliness of the last speaker! But how very still the House is! The Opposition do not seem dispirited, nor does the Treasury bench look prematurely elated. Both sides know by experience the nature of the man before them. His voice is getting more clear—he has got rid of that unseemly obstruction to his utterance. We find that he is saying, in very plain and unaffected words, that the minister, though adroit and artful, is, after all, very superficial in his views. He—Charles Fox—does not mean to deny that a case of apparent strength and reason might be made by the minister. Well, he fancies the case—and we are surprised to find him resenting his adversary's case. He does it with clearness, precision, and transparant simplicity of style. This case could not be put more strongly for the other side than Fox has put it. He enlists attention and sympathy by the equity of his statement. 'Tis his art! 'Tis his matchless art, which died with Fox. Now, then, he has the case fairly before the House—now the matter in dispute is clearly seen. Ha! with what overwhelming vehemence, what terrific impetuosity, he anathematizes the contemptible sophistry of the cause which he had recently just related! He scouts its utter absurdity, and rends to pieces the whole argument. He analyzes it, and refutes each assertion separately; he returns again and again to the main proposition, never gliding away with ambiguous language, or skulking from a difficulty. This plain, downright manner disarms all suspicion of sophistry, and you evidently see that he is making havoc with the substance of Pitt's speech. Now how he glows with ardour as he approaches a part of the question where humanity is concerned! He becomes more intense every moment. A new view of the whole question, not thought of before, is bursting upon the astonished House. The speaker's masculine sense is translating into parliamentary English the over-subtle and abstracted conclusions of the "E. B." paper. Vast prospects of great social good flash into the speaker's soul, and he pours forth all his thoughts with the fiery impulsiveness of an enthusiast. His argument becomes impassioned; his reasoning blends into the speaker's soul. This is the ignited logic—the Greek fire of heart-stirring eloquence—the tongue to plead for the injured and oppressed—to speak of human anguish. This is the man who would burn to break the shackles of the dusky tribes of Africa. Those near him see the tears bursting from his eyes—those far off hear the voice faltering with sympathy, and the genuine sensibility of a strong man has magic power over the sympathies. He is carrying the House with him. How he revels in his power! He realizes to his mind the pleasure described by an anonymous essayist of antiquity—the heart-stirring joy of successful extempore speaking: "*Sed extemporalis audaciæ, atque ipsius temoritatis, vel præcipua jucunditas est.* * * * *Gratiora tamen quæ sua sponte nascuntur.*" See the tract 'De Oratorabus," commonly bound up with the works of Tacitus, but not believed to be from his pen. Completely carried away himself by his own enthusiasm, and by that which he has raised, his pulse at fever heat, and his heart knocking against his ribs, amid a tempest of cheers he sinks back into his seat, exultant in the glory of stirring to the very depths the deep-lying passions of the Commons of England!

Pitt's speech now seems like the recollection of a mighty sound in your ear. Fox has left upon you the impression that he had all the reason and argument on his side. Pitt gave you little materials for thinking upon, and Fox poured forth masses of thought. But you do not stop to criticise. Your eyes are fixed on the rush to Fox's seat, and on the eager crowd of roaring whigs who seek to grasp their champion's hand; and you leave the House, astonished how a man of his apparently idle habits, can show himself the match for Pitt, another prodigy of powers—"rare in their separate excellence, wonderful in their special combination." You wonder still more when you find that Fox's speech has scarcely told upon the division. The minister has gained by three to one, and Fox's glory is to inspire his beaten party in the hour of defeat with hopes of future victory.

Follow the orator as he drives to Boodle's, where he sups. There again he is first, revelling in spirits, not presuming in the least upon his intellectual superiority. As in the morning at Brookes', so now at Boodle's, he is welcomed by all, and makes himself happy amongst them. Well, he is entitled to close the night with pleasure, and repose from his labours. Close the night! Who talks of doing it? Why, thou rustic novice, know that Charley Fox (again he is Charley) is now only beginning it! See his countenance beaming with gratification as he drains the flowing beakers. How he enjoys and takes part in the rattling talk and vehemently vivacious gayety of the wits and talkers around him! He makes us think of the description by Beaumont of the nights at the Mermaid:

> "Heard words that have been
> So nimble and so full of subtle fame,
> As if that every one from whence they came
> Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
> And had resolved to live a fool the rest
> Of his dull life."

But what a strange look Fox's face is getting now! We have not seen him the whole day exhibit that sinister expression. He fixes his eye on Lord Foley, and heeds not Courtenay's artificial wit and classical puns, nor does he mind "Blue Hanger's" (Lord Colcraine) aphorisms about the art of dressing, nor Fitzpatrick's raptures on Roman punch. Even though fresh news from Newmarket has come to-night, he does not care about it. We do not like that hard, callous expression; it seems quite unnatural to his countenance. There is a vicious rigidity creeping over it that is very displeasing. He nods to Lord Foley, and the pair leave the room, after a hackney-coach has been ordered. When the door has been closed upon them, Courtenay, coarsely enough, with a toss of his head, winks at Lord Besborough, and makes significant gestures.

And now there is a chorus of sounds echoing the *refrain*, "What a man that Fox is, to be sure!" His talents are extolled to the skies, and the state of his affairs is commented upon. He has no doting father now to pay £140,000 for his gambling. But he still is deep on the turf, and has shares in blood horses, (so late as 1790 Fox and his partner had thirty horses on the turf. In 1789 it was thought that he won at the Spring Meeting, at Newmarket, £50,000. He had great confidence in Lord Foley's judgement,) and his cards may yet turn up trumps—and better than all, Billy Pitt may be turned out. Another hour has passed away since that joyous supper at the club. The summer morning has dawned, and the early market-gardeners are coming into town. The eastern sky is streaked with the rising sun, and the cool air is refreshing after the heated supper-room. For the ten thousandth time the contrast between the calm beauty of nature and the stir and noise of feverish passing life comes upon us, and the heart is touched. But as we are passing down this narrow street leading from Jermyn street, what noise is that? Ha! there is a riot in yonder house, and the door is suddenly opened, and a couple of fellows, looking like bandits in servant's, livery, kick out into the street, amid profuse imprecations, a cheating blackleg. Yes! it is a gaming-house.

Ascend the stairs, walk into the second-floor chamber, and look upon the horrid scene.

Yon Jew from Amsterdam is a gamester, noted through Europe! Near him is an Irish peer, staking the remains of his rack cents. There is Lord Egremont, who thinks the whole set around a pack of pickpockets, but still plays on; that fine young man, with frenzy in his face, flushed with feverish rage, is a prince of blood royal—the Duke of York. And there is Fitzpatrick, exhausted in body, and excited in mind—and, O shame! there is that Fox on whose burning words the senate lately hung enraptured! There is that Fox from whose lips we heard the words of virtue, the precepts of the purest morality, and the faltering accents of enthusiastic philanthropy! see him now, half-maddened with the *auri sacra fames*. See the gnawing misery in his haggard features and hear him —— but no! We cannot look on. The hero of our idolatry has fallen to a man. Our dream of a philanthropic demigod vanishes. We will not wait to see the ruined gambler stagger home to the lodgings where we found him last noon; our feelings are revolted. We have for the moment no patience with a whining sentimentalist who would cry, "Alas! poor human nature!"

DUTCH BUTTER-MAKING. There they come, the milk-maid and the boy. The boy is towing a little boat along the canal, and the maid, with her full blue petticoat and her pink jacket or bedgown, walks beside him. Now they stop; she brings from the boat her copper milk pails, as bright as ever was gold, and, with a cooing greeting to her cows, sets down her little stool on the grass, and begins to milk. The boy, having moored his boat, stands beside her with the special pail, which is to hold the last pint from each cow; the creamy pint which comes last, because it has risen to the top in the udder. Not a drop is left to turn sour and fret the cow. The boy fetches and carries the pails, and moves as if he trod on eggs when conveying the full pails to the boat. When afloat, there is no shaking at all. Smoothly glides the cargo of pails up to the very entrance of the dairy, where the deep jars appropriate to this "meal" of milk are ready—cooled with cold water, if it is summer, and warmed with hot water if the weather requires it. When the time for churning comes, the Dutch woman takes matters as quietly as hitherto. She softly tastes the milk in the jars till she finds therein the due degree of acidity; and then she leisurely pours the whole—cream and milk together—into a prodigiously stout and tall upright churn. She must exert herself, however, if she is to work that plunger. She work it! not she! She would as soon think of working the mills on the dikes with her own plump hands. No she has a servant under her to do it. She puts her dog into a wheel which is connected with the plunger; and as the animal turns round, what a splashing, wallowing, and frizzing is heard from the closed churn! The quiet dairy-maid knows by the changes of the sound how the formation of the butter proceeds. When she is quite sure that there are multitudes of flakes floating within, she stops the wheel, releases the dog, turns down the churn upon a large sieve which is laid over a tub, and obtains a sieveful of butter, in the shape of yellow kernels, while the buttermilk runs off for the benefit of the pigs, or of the household cookery.

[From the Spirit of the Times.]

ANECDOTE OF COMMODORE MORGAN.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1853.

A back number of the "Spirit" brought to my mind an anecdote of Commodore Morgan, while off Napels, receiving a visit of the King; after which a sailor informed him that "one of them 'are kings had fallen down the hatchway."

Whether the following is true, I know not; I dare say that it is as true as the foregoing. However, it is good enough to be true. The Commodore's vessel had been in the harbor of Naples but a few days when a Court ball was given, to which the Commodore alone was invited. Morgan waited on our "charge d'affaires" and through him addressed a note to the Lord Chamberlain, or some such functionary of the king's household, (I'm not versed in royal terms,) stating "that it had been the custom elsewhere to invite the other officers of a national vessel, and he hoped His Majesty would grant invitations to the other officers, ect., etc., etc.

His Majesty, through the Lord Chamberlain, replied, "That it was not *the custom* in Naples to invite any but the commanding officer of a vessel of war," etc., etc., etc.

Our "charge" thought the commodore read this haughty reply with admirable calmness, and that after the first flush of indignation he thought no more about it.

The officers knew that the Commodore had tried to get their invitations for them, and seeing our representative come over the vessel's side, naturally enough concluded that this visit bore some reference to the object of their desires. They watched eagerly for some indication of success or failure, and soon read the letter on Mr. ——'s face. As for the Commodore he turned to them, and calmly said, "No invitations, gentlemen!"

The Commodore's temper did not appear at all ruffled, which caused some remark on the quarter deck; and the middies, up to all sorts of mischief themselves, going upon the adage of "set a thief to catch a thief," thought they could detect something of that style in the countenance of their superior. That night they held a meeting—"for the purpose of investigating what meaning should or ought to be attached to sundry and various twinklings noticeable in the visual organs of Commodore Morgan, U. S. N."

After various pros and cons, Midshipman —— gave the very satisfactory elucidation of the mystery "that the starboard and larboard rollings of old Morgan's eyes, like empty casks in the Bay of Biscay, evidently means that *something was in the wind*, and that in his, Midshipman ——'s opinion, this assembly ought to 'square it's crochet yards' and look out for squalls."

The ball came off, but Morgan staid away.

Three days after this ball was the birthday of the Napolitan king. According to custom the various vessels in the harbor were decked in their gayest colors, while the men-of-war fired salutes at sunrise, noon and sunset, with one single exception, however, and the exception was the Commodore's vessel.

As the story goes; there has been for a long time, a custom for the king to ride out on the hill at sunset, as a token of his appreciation of this respect paid him by the foreign flags.

This, as every one knows, completely overlooks the splendid bay. The king, according to custom, went there with a large attendance, and his pride was gratified as he gazed upon the various vessels now firing the sun-set salute.

On looking more closely he notices one large vessel, which by its silence, appeared to care very little whether it was the king's birthday or the day of his funeral. He could just see over her lofty bulwarks, the stacked bayonets of the marines, tinged with the last rays of the setting sun, and the forms of the two sentinels as they slowly passed each other on the deck. Only this told that she was a national vessel; her ports were closed, and beside the sentinels, not a single soul was visible. The monarch's eye ran from the deck to the mast head; a kiss of the wind just then flung out the lazy flag and showed to his astonished gaze *the stars and stripes.*

In a much worse humor than when he started from his palace, the king returned, and sent for Mr. ——. Mr. —— was as much confounded as the king. He sprang into a boat and ordered to be pulled to the frigate. As he was about to step on board, the sentinel warned him off.

"Can't you see who I am? I'm Mr. ——, the charge d'affaires at Naples!"

"Can't help it, sir, if you were the President of the United States you shouldn't step abroad this vessel this day. Such are my orders."

It was talking to no purpose, the marine was inflexible, and Mr. —— was obliged to return in no very enviable state of mind. The next morning early he he came aboard, and in answer to his question, the commodore only desired that he should be brought before the king. The king received him in open court.

> Gathering his brows like wintry storm,
> Nursing his wrath to keep it warm!

As a matter of course the courtiers followed suit to whatever card the king led.

"Commodore Morgan! I desire to know if your nation desired that you should show to me that disrespect which I observed yesterday!"

"May I ask your Majesty," said the Commodore, "how I have been wanting in respect toward your Majesty?"

"Yesterday was my birthday, and of all the vessels in port, yours alone did not deign to fire salutes."

"Ah! sir," replied Morgan, "pardon my republican manners! We have no kings in America, and it is not the custom to fire salutes upon our President's birthday."

The king bit his lips, and having waved his hand toward the Commodore, the latter took the hint and "backed out."

There was another court ball, and singular as it may appear, all the American officers were invited.

There was another fete day too; all the vessels "belched forth their flame;" but the Yankee Paixhans out-thundered them all. "NONSENSE."

WHIG "EXTRAVAGANCE." It appears that there was some *twenty-three millions* surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of July. This is the prosperous condition a whig Administration leaves the country in, but we everlastingly hear democracy prating over whig extravagance and telling the Whigs are not fit to be entrusted with the public money. When did ever a democratic administration leave a surplus in the Treasury? *Richmond Whig.*

Impudence is frequently very amusing; but we do not remember to have seen, in the last thirty years, anything which could come up to the above! When Gen. Taylor succeeded to the Presidency, under the cloak of "no-partyism," the whig party dared not openly attack any of the measures which the national democracy had established—and, as showing that the people of the country were determined not to give the whigs any power for mischief, they left both Houses of Congress democratic. Consequently, the policy of the Government, so far as *measures* were concerned, remained the same, although the whigs got all the *offices;* which, it was evident, was all they wanted. The Tariff law in 1846, which they had predicted would ruin all our manufactures, and create unheard of trouble, was then in operation, and has continued to the present day; the sub-treasury, which used to distress whiggery so much, has also been in full operation, and notwithstanding the cost of the Mexican war, which the whigs insisted would bankrupt the Treasury, we find the country in the most prosperous condition it has ever known! a condition for which the whig party is no way responsible, and entitled to no credit It is the measures established by the democratic party, before Taylor's election, that have kept the country prosperous, in spite of whiggery! A democratic Congress has held the reins for the last four years, and regulated the pace of the country by its legislation. The whig executives were mere cyphers, except in the dispensation of patronage; and it is the only responsibility they seemed anxious to be invested with. Consequently, the whigs are no more to be credited with the prosperous state of the Treasury, and the country, than a man who blows the organ, with the music of the choir! We should have been better off without the whig Administration, in many essential particulars; but so firmly has democratic policy become settled in our affairs, that although the whigs may occasionally live upon the treasury, they cannot stop the machinery of the government. *Hart. Times.*

THE ANGELIC SEX. People often make strange mistakes as to the nature of angels. They are apt to talk of women as "angels," yet there's not a word in the Bible about female angels. They are always of the other sex.

THE GONDOLIER'S SONG. [Scribner has in press, and will publish in a few days, a work of travel and observation, entitled "Venice, the City of the Sea," by Edmond Flagg, a distinguished artist of St. Louis, and for some years United States Consul at Venice. That the work is one of unusual value and interest, no one acquainted with the author can doubt. We extract a page or two from the proof-sheets:]

"The voices of the gondoliers are more remarkable for strength than for sweetness—for power than for melody; yet, at night, in the open air, at a distance, on the Lagune, the Gindecca, or the Grand Canal, singly or accompanied by half a dozen other voices, nothing can be more delightful than the song of the Venetian gondolier. 'Idle and alone in his barque, awaiting his company, or his fare, he abbreviates the night and breaks the silence of the Lagune. Solitary in the heart of a crowded city, he sends his voice over the tranquil mirror; and the sleepy canals, the calm of the heaven, the splendour of the moon, the shadows of the lofty palaces prolonged on the water, the distant moaning of the Adriatic, the noiseless gliding of the sable gondolas, which move like spirits hither and thither—no rattling of wheels, no echo of footsteps, only the fitful and unfrequent plash of an oar—all these circumstances impart an indescribable charm to these world renewned melodies.' The wives and children of the fishermen of the Adriatic are said, at night-fall, to go down to the seashore of the Chioggia, Malamocco, Pelestrina, and the Lido, and shout their well known and not unmusical songs, until each can distinguish in the distance, through the twilight, over the waves, the husband's and father's peculiar response. A like custom is said to prevail in the Tyrol.

But nowhere is the 'Gondolier's Song' so indescribaby charming as on the Grand Canal of a moonlight, midsummer night. This is the great *salon musicale* of Venice; and, upon principles of acoustics, is admirably calculated to heighten harmonious effect. The silence of the night, the gondola gliding noiselessly over a waveless surface which acts like a harmonic mirror on the voice; the *facades* of marble palaces on either side, with their overhanging balconies, their open portals, their endless halls and galleries, and their leafy gardens beyond, augmenting without echo, the intensity of the sounds, all concur to aid effect. At midnight you stand on the Pergolo of the Palazzo Buzinello, opposite the Posta, the ancient Palazzo Grimani. You hear the accord of distant voices rising on the still night. A choir of gondoliers in their barques are slowly ascending from the Molo, half a mile below, and singing '*La Bioudding,*' as they advance. The voices are full and round, the harmony perfect—air, tenor, bass, counter—every part is complete. The moon is riding high over the slumbering city in a cloudless sky—the marble piles are throwing their deep shadows over the slumbering canal; the *trabaccoli*, lying at anchor, seem slumbering, too. Nearer—nearer—nearer—by a *crescendo* which no art can match, the barque and the *barcarola* approach; louder and louder rise the notes on the ear, until, at length beneath your balcony, the song has attained its *fortissimo*. It passes—the rougher sounds soften—they lessen—they lessen as the barque ascends. At length it is beneath the Rialto-arch, which for a moment, with its echoes, augments and rounds the air. It passes on—it turns the winding of the stream—it dies away—it is dead—it is gone! You hear no more; but you listen still; you listen—hushed—entranced—your very soul absorbed in the departed harmony. You draw a long breath—you speak to the friend at your side—your voice sounds to you harsh—you relapse into silence; and for hours after, those sweet melodies play like a rapture around your heart. And your thoughts, your dreaming fancies—they are far, far away—away from fair Venice, away from sunny Italy, away from the grand Old World, away over the wide, wild ocean—away—at your home! Who that has listened to the moonlight, midnight serenade of the Venetian gondolier, can, while his life lasts, forget?"

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS. The returns received from the congressional election in North Carolina show a gain of a member in the Edenton and Mecklenburg districts each. In the latter, the triumph of the Hon. Burton Craige is a cause of congratulation to every good democrat, and especially to us, on account of ancient associations in by-gone days. This district, represented in part by General Dockery in the last Congress, has been for years groaning under whig dynasty. In the presidential election it gave a majority of 199 votes to General Scott. The whigs had determined to carry it for Congress. Their candidate, James W. Osborne, Esq., was the acknowledged head of their party—a most able advocate, a firm and consistent party man, a well-informed statesman, and most eloquent speaker. He had, too, the merit of being a victim of proscription, having been recently removed from the superintendency of the mint of Charlotte. Under all these circumstances, the gallant Craige entered the canvass. With untiring diligence he visited every part of the district, and boldly discussed the questions of the day with an ability unsurpassed, particularly on the question of the distribution of the public lands, which appears to have given our friends in North Carolina much trouble. We received yesterday the official result, and we compare it with the vote of last fall for reference:

	Pierce.	Scott.	Craige.	Osborne.
Anson	369	992	218	928
Cabarrus	371	642	447	776
Lincoln	–	–	484	297
Catawba	1,418	621	746	274
Gaston	–	–	722	150
Mecklenburg	1,115	680	872	636
Union			220 maj.	
Rowan	672	836	879	825
Stanly	58	714	62	870
Cleaveland	498	211	826	410
	4,497	4,696	5,476	5,166
		4,497	5,166	
Scott's majority		199	310 Craige's maj.	

Mr. Craige's vote in the county of his residence and birth is most flattering. For the first time in many years, has Rowan given a democratic majority; she now resumes her proper position, which she has occupied in by-gone days, chiefly by the energy and eloquence of her favorite son. We have reason to predict for Mr. Craige a brilliant career in Congress. In the prime of life, with some parliamentary experience in the councils of his native State, with cultivated mind, well stored with the learning and the political history of the age, he will prove a most valuable acquisition to the councils of the nation, and a most useful representative to "the good old North State." This vote proves that in him the measures of the administration have had an able advocate, and that Gen. Pierce's friends are increasing in the South. *Wash. Union.*

A CASE FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS. The New Orleans Bulletin relates the following incident:

We have a friend who owns a negro by whom he sets great store. He would'nt *sell* him for the value of California's mines, although he would give him his freedom in a moment if he would ask it, or he thought the slave would be benefitted by the change. As usual, our friend's negro became spoiled by over indulgence—all negroes do, but not ruined. He would wait upon and watch his master closely, but that was about all he would do. His master noticed the change in the conduct of his slave, and was somewhat grieved at it, and determined to devise some remedy, or get rid of him. He accordingly sent him to Cincinnati, with a letter to a friend there. When he arrived and presented "the documents," he was informed that he was as free as any negro in Ohio—that his master in Louisiana had become displeased with him on account of his conduct, and had, therefore, sent him to a free State to work his passage through life "on his own hook." The negro did'nt like the arrangement very much, apparently but as good employment was tendered him, he went to work. He had about a hundred dollars in cash in his pocket. Two or three weeks dissatisfied him with *free labor*, if not with freedom in Cincinnati. He visited the towns on the Ohio, went to Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The farther he traveled the more he became dissatisfied; and at last he returned to Cincinnati, and told the gentleman to whom he was originally accredited, that he was tired of freedom, such as they had there, and that nothing could afford him so much happiness as for his old master to take him back. He was in great distress for fear he would be refused. He was not; and he is now what he was before indulgence spoiled him—a faithful and honest slave, who knows no want, and has no conception of deprivation save that which is furnished by his short episode of freedom in the free States.

POPPING THE QUESTION. An amusing passage from an article in Bentley's Magazine: "What a curious sensation that is which troubles a man upon such a mission! Why does the elegantly arranged sentence, studied with so much care, in order alike to avoid formality and familiarity, begin to seem bald and bungling, just as it is about to be wanted? Why is it finally revised upon the coarse mat in the hall, and utterly rejected upon the silky mat on the landing? Why do you feel choking, as with thirst, and yet could not drink the elixir of life if it were presented to you? Why would you pay a hundred guineas a step to have the staircase twice as long as it is, and yet you go up as hastily as if you were escaping from a poor relation? Why does that pleasing bow with which you have so often stooped to conquer—you know it—seem to you at once a great deal too low, and a great deal too slight, and altogether abominable? Why do you wish you had put on that other cravat? In short, why is your sense so keenly awakened to the outward man, and to the outside phrase, and why do you forget that you have hitherto looked like a gentleman, and spoken like a philosopher, and generally done your duty in that state of life in which it has pleased Providence to place you, and that there is no particular reason why, at one o'clock this fine day, you should make a failure? It is a satisfactory answer to say that all this is because there sits in the low chair near the window, in that drawing-room, a bright-eyed young person of the other sex, who, if you could only see it, can hardly hold her crotchet work for her tremour, who knows intensely well what you mean, and what you have come for, and who designs to make you the kindest possible answer, poor' thing! if she should be able to find proper words, and who, in the meantime, is in about as fit a condition to criticise you, as I am to correct the 'Jupiter symphony' or the 'Nautical Almanac.' Let me appeal to some of my friends whether I have overstated the case. There is Captain Pounder—that big, handsome man with the black whiskers, who, in one of those dreadful Punjaub fights, rode slowly up a slope of three-quarters of a mile towards a fort from which our dear oriental brethren were blazing upon us with seventy cannons, and remarked to his comrades, as he dashed singly into the narrow breach, that he would 'wait inside'—just ask that dauntless person how he felt when going to propose to Laura Green, of the Engineers. Or speak to the Secretary of State for the Unhesitating Department, who thinks nothing of tackling a roaring and excited House of Commons at midnight, dragging a comrade out of a mess, and, like Tydides, tearing the strongest battle of his antagonists, amidst shouts that would dismay a statue. Only ask how it was that he went three times to make a personal offer to Lady Asphodel Winglington, and at last was obliged to do it in a beautiful despatch—letter, I mean. Do not talk to me about faint hearts and fair ladies—of course we know that many an estimable female is very good-natured, and would give you her hand just as she would give you the salt, or the nutcrackers, because you seem to be looking for it, and will in no degree appreciate your making such sentimental fuss about the matter, (and a remarkably good partner such a woman will make, too, mind that,) but our discourse at present is less of partnership than of marriage."

HOW TO EDUCATE A MAN OF BUSINESS. In the education of a business man, it must never be forgotton that future life will be a life of action and not of study. Great care must, therefore, be taken that the health be not impaired in a strife for useless honors, that the feelings be not suffered to grow over sensitive in recluse contemplation, nor the mind lose its springs and elasticity under a load of cumbersome and unpractical learning. It has been said that at least one-fourth of the students of colleges leave them with impaired health; full one-half are too sensitive to bear the rudge jostlings of the world, and perhaps, two-thirds of the balance have some defect that would seriously mar their happiness usefulness. It is wonderful how many parents spend money which they can ill spare to unfit their sons for future usefulness. A collegiate education cannot be recommended, and if attainable, is not desirable. A counting-house is the business man's college. When the youth has finished his course of preparatory education at a school or private seminary, under the charge of an able instructor, who teaches as much by conversation as by a prescribed course, he should go into a counting-house, whatever may be his future ocupation.

It is there that he will learn order, method, obedience, and acquire a knowledge of life, and the business of life. It is there that he will learn the value of time, and the value of money—two very important things to know. Whatever of conceit he may have brought from the village academy it soon rubbed out of him. He learns to obey, to submit, and to be patient; to endure reproof without anger, and to bear contradiction with good humor. He is obliged to keep his wits about him: to decide quickly, to have accurate eyes, and truthful ears; and to learn that there are just sixty minutes in an hour. A counting-house education will be of advantage to every man, whatever his future occupation may be. A moral education need not be dwelt upon. This is especially a work of self-cultivation. No one's principles can be called temptation proof, but those which are the result of logical conviction, and for which repeated sacrifices have been made. As ability to communicate varied and practical knowledge by conversation is a qualification that especially fits man to be a teacher, it should not be overlooked in the selection of one.

Freedley's Treaties on Business.

W. H. Addington, who has just opened the magnificent Saloon at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, which commands the admiration of Ladies and Gentlemen of taste and fashion, and those families who regard *t'y'e* as well as economy in Boots and Shoes, is a living example of the success of enterprise and energy in business. It is but a few years since that Mr. Addington commenced the boot and shoe business in Norfolk. By devoted attention to business and by adopting the principle of selling only the *best articles* at the lowest prices, and by a liberal system of advertising, he soon built up for himself an immense trade, which has already realised him a handsome fortune. The increase of his means inspired him with a desire to extend the area of his trade; and becoming satisfied that the same policy which rendered his old store so famous and so popular, would be equally successful in his new store, he resolved to try the experiment. With this view he has fitted up in the most magnificent style, the premises No. 37, Main street, which fairly eclipses in magnificence and splendor any establishment ever before devoted to the shoe trade in the United States.

The store itself has two stories, each 22 feet wide by 140 deep, with a railroad and car *on each floor* to facilitate the removing of boots and shoes by wholesale. Besides the above rooms, there are two other floors above and in the main building, each 22 feet wide by 50 feet deep, for storage of Fancy Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

The lower floor will be devoted entirely to the retail trade, and it is fitted up in the most beautiful, convenient and approved modern style of architecture. It has upwards of 200 drawers in it, each drawer is divided off into two and three compartments for the more convenient arrangement of Misses and Children's Shoes. There are also 400 paper boxes of the most elegant description, handsomely printed in gold, for the exclusive use of Ladfes' fine Shoes. On the opposite side of the store, about 100 feet is fitted up with neat shelving for Ladies' Gaiter Boots, with elegant glass show cases of large size. The whole floor presents one unbroken view the whole length, 140 feet—there is not a pillar either of iron or wood in any part of the store up stairs or down. Neither are there any pillars in the front, but the whole mass is supported by truss girders, leaving the way entirely clear. The show windows are large and capacious, with but one sheet of German plate glass in each, size 6 feet wide by 9 feet high, and cost $384 a sheet. The door also has but one sheet of glass from top to bottom, which, with those in windows, cost over one thousand dollars; the whole presenting a most elegant and gorgeous appearance.

The seats are of Rosewood, covered with crimson velvet and spring seats. The counters are of a new pattern and really beautiful. The whole store is lighted with gass from top to bottom and has about 50 burners.

Mr. Addington has taken his two young men whom he has raised into copartnership with him, thereby giving them a chance to make a fortune for themselves. *Norfolk Herald.*

I thank my Heavenly Father for every manifestation of human love. I thank Him for all experiences, be they sweet or bitter, which help us to forgive all things, and to enfold the whole world with a blessing.

There is one man in the country, who, were he not wholly lost in the sea of party politics, would make a burning and a shining light in our horizon of literature. That man is Geo. D. Prentice. Do you doubt it? Listen to his "OCEAN," and say if it is not equal in strength, beauty and richness, to Byron's celebrated stanzas. Oh, why is the lustre of fine gold dim? Why has beauty become ashes?

THE OCEAN.

"How beautiful!—From his blue throne on high
The sun looks downward with a face of love
Upon the silent waters; and the sky,
Lovelier than that which lifts its arch above,
Down the far depths of Ocean, like a sheet
Of flame, is trembling; the wild tempests cease
To wave their cloudy pinions. Oh, 'tis sweet
To gaze on Ocean in his hour of peace!

"Years have gone by since first my infant eyes
Rested upon those waters. Once again,
As here I muse, the hours of childhood rise
Faint o'er my memory, like some witching strain
Of half-forgotten music. You blue wave
Still, still rolls on in beauty; but the tide
Of years rolls darkling o'er the lonely grave
Of hopes, that with my life's bright morning died!

"Look! look!—The clouds' light shadows from above,
Like fairy islands, o'er the waters sweep!
Oh, I have dreamed my spirit thus could love
To float for ever on the boundless deep,
Communing with the elements;—to hear,
At midnight hour, the death wing'd tempest rave,
Or gaze, admiring, on each starry spere,
Glassing its glories in the mirror-wave;—

"To dream—deep mingling with the shades of eve—
On Ocean's spirits, caves, and coral halls,
Where, cold and dark, the eternal billows heave—
No zephyr breathes, nor struggling sunbeam falls;
As round some far isle of the burning zone,
Where trophic groves perfume the breath of morn,
List to the Ocean's melancholy tone,
Like a lone mourner's on the night-winds borne:—

"To see the infant wave on yon blue verge,
Like a young eagle, breast the sinking sun,
And twilight dying on the crimson surge,
Till down the deep, dark zenith, one by one,
The lights of heaven were streaming;—or to weep
The lost, the beautiful, that calmly rest
Beneath the eternal wave;—then sink to sleep,
Hushed by the beating of the Ocean's breast.

"Oh, it were joy to w

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1853.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS ELECT.

WILLIAM S. ASHE, who has been re-elected to the House from the Wilmington District in this State, has been some years in public life, and has been constantly gaining upon the esteem of his political friends and the respect of the opposite party. He is a strict-construction Democrat—devoted to the interests of his constituents, and reliable in all party emergencies. His style as a writer is clear and forcible; as a speaker he is rapid and vehement, impressing all who hear him with a conviction that he is thoroughly in earnest in what he says. He is one of the most popular members in the House, and a useful Representative.

Mr. Ashe is in the prime of life. His manners are winning and entirely unaffected.

BURTON CRAIGE, member elect from the Rowan District, is about 42 years of age. He is a native of Rowan. In 1832 he was a member of the House of Commons for the town of Salisbury, and in 1834 from the County of Rowan. He took a commanding position in the Legislature, by his ability, his devotion to State rights, and his liberal views in State affairs. He edited, for a brief period, in 1832 or 1833, the "Western Carolinian," Salisbury. Mr. Craige is a frank, bold, straightforward, honest man. No one has stronger friends, and no one deserves them more than he. He writes well, and speaks with much fluency and force—his manner being rather vehement and impetuous. He has been remarkably successful at the bar, in a region of the State which can boast of many eminent and able lawyers. We predict for him a highly respectable position in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Craige is over six feet in height. His personal appearance is striking and impressive.

Dr. H. M. SHAW, the member elect from the first District, is between 35 and 40 years of age, and is quite a modest, unassuming gentleman. He was elected to the Senate of the last Assembly from Currituck and Camden, after a most animated contest. His seat was contested by his competitor, and his right to it confirmed by that body. During the discussion he spoke but once—and then in self-defence—but he launched his arrows with fatal precision and force at the champions of the opposition. He made a reputation at once as a chaste, ingenious, and able debater. Dr. Shaw is well versed in political affairs, and he knows how to wield his knowledge both of men and politics, as his success against such odds as he had to encounter abundantly proves.

Dr. Shaw is of medium height, of pleasant manners, and much esteemed by his friends.

THOMAS RUFFIN, the member elect from the Wayne District, is among the youngest members of the House. He acquired a reputation two years ago in his contest with Mr. Stanly, by whom he was defeated by a small majority. He possesses a clear head and a warm heart, and much energy of character. He is emphatically a rising man. No man has been truer to principle than Ruffin, or more devoted to the honest masses of the people, who, as a matter of course, are proud of him, and will "see him" still higher up and further on.

Mr. Ruffin is nearly as tall as Craige, and, like the latter, plain and unaffected in his manners.

We have thus given a running sketch of the members who are to represent the Democracy of the State in the next Congress. They are MEN, all of them, with just purposes, and possessed of as much old-fashioned Democracy as can be found in any other four in the thirty-one States. They will stand like a wall of iron around Gen. Pierce and his Administration. They may not assume to be as conspicuous as some others, or boast of their Democracy or their regard for the country; but in times of difficulty and trial they will be found at their posts, performing their duty with a firmness and honesty altogether worthy of the State they have been called to represent.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

TEXAS. The election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of Congress and of the State Legislature, took place in Texas on the 1st instant. The chances are said to be in favor of Pease, the Democratic candidate. In the first Congressional District Smith Democrat, is elected; and in the second, Scurry, Dem. The Legislature is Democratic.

TENNESSEE. Returns received since our last indicate the election of Andrew Johnson as Governor. He had gained 1200 votes in 38 Counties. The last Whig Legislature of Tennessee so gerrymandered the State as to give to the Whigs eight of the ten Congressmen, and a majority of sixteen on joint ballot in the Legislature. It is believed, however, that the Democrats have elected six of the ten Congressmen despite the gerrymander.

KENTUCKY. The last Congressional representation from this State stood five Whigs, five Democrats. It is so now. The Democrats have elected Boyd, Stanton, Breckenridge, Elliott, and Chrisman; and the Whigs Gray, Ewing, Preston, Hill, and Cox. So we have lost nothing in Kentucky.

ALABAMA. The returns are not full from Alabama, but the Democrats have no doubt held their own in the Congressional election in that State. Col. Jno. A. Winston, Democrat, is elected Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA. The last Congressional delegation from this State stood—not counting Mr. Clingman—five Whigs and three Democrats. Now it stands four Democrats, three Whigs, and Mr. Clingman—the State having lost a member by the apportionment. But for the unfortunate division in the fourth District the Democrats would have had five members out of the eight.

The result of the late elections has been most cheering to the friends of the Administration. The people are with Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet, and they have shown it, as they will do again, by their votes.

☞ It was our purpose, as intimated in our issue of Wednesday last, to review the circumstances of the late contest in this District for Congress. Upon more reflection, however, we have determined not to do so. We had rather submit to injustice and to a misapprehension of our course and motives, than say any thing calculated in the slightest degree to produce or keep alive irritation of feeling among Democrats. We shall, therefore, not allude to the matter again, unless compelled to do so in self-defence. As a matter of course, then, we have no reply to make to the Warrenton News or the "Giraffe."

☞ We have received the first and second numbers of the North Carolina Democrat, published at Milton by N. J. & J. M. Palmer, and edited by Messrs. N. J. Palmer and P. S. Henson. It is quite a readable paper, and shows much industry on the part of the Editors. Evans, of the Chronicle, has of course "lit" upon a crisis—his exclamations and contortions are unpleasant to behold.

☞ We shall publish the official votes in the different Congressional Districts as soon as they come to hand.

☞ The Hon. T. W. Ligon, has been nominated the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Maryland.

DR. SHAW'S MAJORITY.

The last Elizabeth City Pioneer comes to us brimful of enthusiasm over the election of this gallant champion of Democracy. Friend Starke of the Pioneer deserves lasting credit for his services in the campaign. We are almost tempted to make a visit to Elizabeth City by way of Nagshead, for the purpose of taking our *venerable* cotemporary by the hand—but we hope to see him, during this or the ensuing month, in New York or some other village down-east. Hear him!

"SHAW ELECTED—OUTLAW DEFEATED! The storm is over—the elements are again calm—the glorious sun of Democracy shines forth in a perfect blaze of resplendent beauty and brilliancy, and the proud flag of Democracy floats triumphantly from the mast head of the old ship that has nobly weathered the storm and now rides safely in the haven of a splendid triumph. Immortal honor to the unterrified Democracy of the old Albemarle District! They have covered themselves all over with glory. We have elsewhere paid a merited tribute to Currituck and Pasquotank counties—but ALL the counties have won a glorious renown. Old Martin and Northampton have out-done themselves—and the thunder of their heavy artillery rolls back in triumphant salutation to that of Currituck! But we have no time nor inclination to expatiate just now upon the most brilliant victory that illustrates the political annals of the Old North State. We are too full of glory to talk or write."

The Pioneer foots up a majority of 85 for Shaw.

ELECTION OF CLERKS.

Randolph—B. F. Hoover, County, and A. J. Hale, Superior Court. Vote—County Court—Hoover 644, B. G. Worth 542, J. R. Bulla 331. Superior—Hale 689, Wm. Murdach 552, W. P. Pugh 225.

Davidson—C. F. Lowe County, and Henry Kyteman Superior Court.

Rockingham—County Court, Wm. M. Ellington, whig, over T. B. Wheeler, dem. Superior Court, James Irwin re-elected without opposition.

Moore—A. C. Curry, County, and Geo. S. Cole, Superior Court.

Stanly—Rich'd Harris, County, and P. C. Wooley, Superior Court.

Caswell—Gen. Thomas W. Graves, County, and Brice Haralson, Superior Court.

Davie—C. Harlin, County, and L. R. Rose, Superior Court; both re-elected.

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUT SHELL. The Albany Knickerbocker, under the head of "Independence and Progress," tells the whole story of our Nation's birth and greatness, and progress in the arts and sciences, in a remarkably short paragraph for a theme so comprehensive. The style is rather racy, but decidedly "to the point."

"It is seventy-seven years ago to-day since Uncle Sam was born, and what an eventful seventy-seven years they have been. Seventy-seven years ago the United States was a remote circumstance; they now compose the second commercial nation in the world. In three quarters of a century they have revolutionized the World, built up an Empire, licked our Mother, and fenced in a Continent. In less time than it took Methusalah to get out of swaddling clothes, we have made more canals, tamed more lightning, and harnessed more steam, and at a greater cost in money, than the whole revenues of the world could have paid for the day he got out of his time. In seventy-five years we have not only changed the politics of the earth, but its wearing apparel—cotton shirts being as much the offspring of the United States as ballot-boxes and Democracy. Since the Fourth of July, 1776, the whole world has been to school, and what is better, has learned more common sense than was taught in the previous four thousand years. The problem of self-government has been solved and its truth made immortal as Washington or yellow corn. Its adaptation to all the wants of the more aspiring Nation, has been made most signally manifest. Under its harmonious working, a republic has grown up in an ordinary lifetime that would have taken any other system of government a thousand years to have brought about. Yes, in less time than it has taken some green-house plants to arrive at maturity, we have built a Nation that has spread itself from Maine so Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a Nation that has caught more whales, licked more Mexicans, planted more telegraph posts, and owns more steamboats, than any Nation that has ever lived or ever will live. For all this, we again say, thank GOD, and praise Thomas Jefferson."

THE SCOURGE AT NEW ORLEANS. The New Orleans Bee of the 4th of August says:

"The pestilence still carries off its victims at the rate of considerably over one hundred per diem. It seems impossible that this frightful havoc can continue much longer. The aliment on which epidemic feeds will gradually be exhausted, even should the virus itself be still living in the atmosphere. We can truly say that in our experience of the periodical ravages of Yellow Fever—embracing twenty-one years of continuous residence in New Orleans—we have never witnessed so many deaths per day from the disease. Let any one coolly reflect that the Fever is killing two per cent. of the unacclimated population every week, that is from eight to nine hundred out of forty or fifty thousand—and then calculate how long it would take to annihilate this class of our inhabitants. It must, however, be borne in mind, that if eight hundred persons perish of fever in one week, four or five thousand are attacked; so that allowing five recoveries for one fatal case, it is almost reduced to a certainty, that in from seven to ten weeks, every unacclimated person in our city will have the Fever. Nevertheless a moderate proportion—say one-fifth—may be reasonably expected to pass through the scourge entirely unscathed. This calculation renders us confident that the fever cannot endure much longer than the last of August."

SUPERIOR COURTS.

We learn that the Judges of the Superior Courts have allotted the Circuits among themselves as follows, viz:

Edenton,	Judge Ellis,
Newbern,	" Bailey,
Raleigh,	" Manly,
Hillsborough,	" Saunders,
Wilmington,	" Settle,
Salisbury,	" Dick,
Morganton,	" Caldwell.

☞ The Hillsborough Recorder says: "To those who are acquainted with the facts, it is not a matter of surprise that Enoe is not bridged at this place at this time. The old bridge, which had been standing some twenty-five years, on a recent examination was declared to be unsafe, and the County Court, at its last term, appointed commissioners to contract for building a new one. A contract was made, and the contractors forthwith proceeded to remove the old bridge, and prepare the foundation for the new one, and are diligently engaged in the fulfilment of their contract. The plan, we understand, contemplates a handsome and durable bridge; and as the contract is in the hands of energetic persons, we may expect to see the new bridge completed within a reasonable time."

SCENE NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

Two Whigs met in the street—one going to and the other from the Post Office:

James—"Well, William, who's elected to Congress?"

William—"Oh, (p)-SHAW!"

Not another word was spoken.

Democratic Pioneer.

"Well, William, what state is the Whig party in since its removal from the head waters of Salt River?"

"Oh, (p) Shaw!—in a state of *Outlaw-ry*."

"Nuf sed."

☞ Mr. Rogers, the Whig member elect from this District, is said to be a warm advocate of the *one-term* principle.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

We take the following from the Washington Union of Thursday last. President Pierce may rest assured that the country will sustain him in any movement he may make to arrest this impertinent interference by England in the affairs of Cuba:

"IMPORTANT FROM CUBA. The New York Herald of yesterday says: "We are informed upon respectable authority, that a demand or request had been made by order of the British government for a mixed commission authorized to search the estates, and all places in Cuba where new importations of Africans were suspected to be sheltered, and that the Spanish government has granted the demand of England, and that the captain-general has received the official commission by the last English steamer. The captain-general, we understand, had previously to this authorization searched several estates, and had taken a great number of negroes from them. These have been, as it appears, returned to their masters, and among them those taken from Zulueta's estates, and Zulueta himself has been removed from prison to his own house, under arrest. The object of the captain-general is probably to patch up the unjustifiable act of searching the estates of the island before any authorization was issued for the purpose.

The present agreement between the English and Spanish governments as it is proposed by the first, and as communicated to us, is as follows:

1st. That England will consent to the importation into Cuba of apprentices from Africa for ten years' apprenticeship.

2d. That a new census of every slave in Cuba will be formed now by a mixed commission, authorized to search every estate in the island, so that in future they can ascertain whether new slaves have been introduced.

3d. That in fifty years from the acceptance of these propositions, and treaty based thereon, the present slaves and their children will be set free.

A draught embracing these main propositions has been sent, it seems, to the English consul and to the captain-general, in order to consult the principal corporations and planters of Cuba, and bring the bargain or treaty to a final settlement. Judge Sharkey, while in Havana, we further understand, did communicate part of this scheme to the President; and we are advised, also, that the present acting consul, Mr. Robertson, has given more ample details on the same subject to the administration."

We shall probably have further and more reliable information on the foregoing subject during to-day. Until then, it would be imprudent for us to say more than that the intelligence, if it turns out to be true, will receive due consideration from the government."

CAPTAIN INGRAHAM. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says:

"Captain Ingraham, whose spirited conduct at Smyrna has excited such a general feeling of satisfaction throughout the country, holds the rank of commander in the navy. We find, on reference to the Navy Register, that he is a South Carolinian—that he entered the service as a midshipman in 1812, and was made a commander in 1841. The St. Louis, the vessel of which he is now in command, is a sloop-of-war of the largest class, mounting twenty guns. She was built at the Washington yard in 1828, and was fitted out for her present cruise at Norfolk in 1851. She is a staunch, fine ship, capable of giving a good account of herself, in case the Austrians provoke a collision with her. We have no knowledge of the professional accomplishments of Ingraham. He has only been some twelve years at sea, out of his forty-one of service; but he is evidently a gallant and determined man, and knows how to fight his ship as well as sail her."

DESPATCHES IN RELATION TO THE KOSSTA AFFAIR. It is said that despatches from Constantinople, relative to the Kossta affair, have been received at the State Department in Washington, and that they do not vary from the published accounts materially. All letters received, both private and official, declare that the universal sentiment among the natives and the foreign consuls was enthusiastic in favor of Commander Ingraham's conduct, on the grounds of humanity and hospitality. The only regret expressed is that he did not go a step further, and recover Kossta at all hazards. The cannon of the St. Louis were all loaded. The force arrayed against her consisted of the Hussar frigate, a twelve gun brig, and four small steamers, each mounting ordinarily four guns. Four guns additional to each were added during the night, but Commander Ingraham had no doubt of his ability to cope successfully with them all, by dropping astern a short distance. It is also said that had he known, what is believed in Washington, that President Pierce would have sustained him, he would have made no compromise short of Kossta's liberty.

SLAVERY OF THE PRESS. I know of no state of slavery on earth like that attendant upon newspaper life, whether it be as directors or subordinates. Your task is never ended; your responsibility never secured; the last day's work is forgotten at the close of the day on which it appears, and the dragon of to-morrow waits open-mouthed to devour your thoughts, and sap up one morsel more of your vexed existence. Be as successful as it is in the nature of things to be—be indifferent to praise, and lion hearted against blame—still the human frame wears out before its time, and your body, if not your mind, exhibit symptoms of dry rot.

Our own Correspondent, by Mr. Honan.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in session at Morganton, gave license to the following named gentlemen to practice law in the Superior Courts of the State, viz:

A. M. Campbell, of Iredell County.
A. M. Scales, of Rockingham.
E. F. Clewell, of Watauga.
W. S. Hill, Jr., of Guilford.
H. Gaither, of Burke.
A. J. Stedman, of Stokes.
F. Graves, of Surry.
Z. B. Vance, of Buncombe.

Greensborough Patriot.

RAIL ROAD SURVEY. We expect to go to Clarksville the last of this week, to meet the other members of the Committee, for the purpose of appointing an Engineer to survey the route, and make necessary estimates of the cost of a rail road from Clarksville to Milton. The Survey will then commence forthwith. It is expected that all who live near the route will afford the Engineer and his assistants every needful facility in the discharge of their duties.

Milton Democrat.

ANOTHER SPLENDID STEAMER FOR THE BAY LINE. The Baltimore Patriot says that the Board of Directors of the Bay line of steamers, have decided to build another steamer, to be larger and more splendid than the North Carolina. Her dimensions will be 260 feet in the keel, 275 on deck, 36 beam and 12 in the hold, and to be finished and furnished in the very best manner. She is expected to be launched by the first of December and fully equipped by the Spring for navigation.

PERMISSION TO WEAR BEARDS IN THE NAVY. The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript states that Secretary Dobbin has granted permission to those connected with the Navy to wear their beards. Orders to that effect were received and promulgated among those at the Norfolk station on Tuesday. The beard may be worn at the pleasure of the individual, but must be kept short and neatly trimmed. Those who have beards will doubtless feel grateful to the Secretary for the permission thus granted.

We learn that Peter Adams, Esq., Secretary of the Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurence Company, has been in town, and promptly paid all the losses sustained by this Company by the fire on the 11th June; the Company had by the terms of insurance, ninety days to pay the losses; but have in good faith anticipated the time and satisfactorily arranged the loss—a promptness which is very commendable.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM. Col. Sleigh, an English officer, in his book of travels, says: "The Americans are truly a patriotic people. They dearly love their country; her honor each man feels is centered in himself; a national disgrace is by the Americans deemed an individual reproach. The success of a countryman as a Senator, as author, or a soldier, even though he be not of the highest rank, is a source of pride and self-congratulation."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Question—Agreement Signed by Turkey, but no answer from Russia—More American Protection to Hungarians at Smyrna—Exciled State of Italy—Cotten Tending Upward, &c.

NEW YORK, AUG. 11. The steamer Africa arrived at an early hour this morning, bringing 75 passengers and Liverpool dates of July, 30th ult.

The Africa passed the Europa off Cape Sable on the 7th ult. The Hermann arrived at Cowes on the 29th.

The U. S. frigate Constitution sailed from St. Vincent's on the 13th of July, for Port Prya.

EASTERN AFFAIRS. The Sultan had signed the agreement drawn up by France, England and Austria, and would send an ambassador to St. Pestersburg. Beyond this nothing had transpired. The protest of the Porte against the occupation of the Principalities is temperately written. At London and Paris peace was considered certain.

American Intervention at Smyrna. Another case has occurred at Smyrna in which the protection of the United States has been afforded to an unfortunate refugee. A Hungarian with his wife and children escaped from Beyroot to Smyrna, and went on board the Loyd's Austrian steamer at the latter place. He was immediately arrested by the captain of the steamer as an Austrian subject, and placed under confinement. He managed to escape, however, and swimming to the shore asked protection of the American Consul. This was afforded him, and the Consul compelled the captain of the steamer to give up the wife and children of the refugee. The Costa affair remained as before.

ITALY. The whole of Italy was in a feverish state of excitement, and particularly in the Papal States, symptoms of insurrection were apparent. Riots had occurred in Bologne, Ravenna, Rimini, Friuli, and Ferrara, nominally on account of the high prices of bread. Ravenna was reported to be in a state of siege. Numerous assassinations were taking place, and among others the Secretary of the Republic of San Marino had been killed. Rome was in a very excited state, and it was reported that several of the patriot leaders were in that city. The police were very active. The export of breadstuffs had been prohibited from America.

DENMARK. A political crisis had taken place between the Ministry and the Representatives.

AUSTRIA. The Emperor had forbidden Austrian workmen to visit Switzerland.

SPAIN. Concha, late Captain General of Cuba, has written an exposure of the mal-administration of the Island, and asked permission of the Government to publish it.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND. There was nothing of interest from France or England.

MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, July 30. The sales of Cotton during the week have been 77,890 bales, including 60,930 bales American, of which speculators took 16,870 bales, and exporters 11, 950. The demand had been active at full rates. The tendency of middling and better qualities is upward. Sales on Friday of 10,000 bales, the improvement not amounting to 1-16d. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 7d.; middling 6 3-16d. a 6¼d.; fair Mobile and Upland 6¾d.; middling 6¼d.

Breadstuffs—The general tone of trade was strong. Wheat and Flour sold freely at the extreme rates of last week. Corn quiet. White Wheat 8s. a 8s. 3d.; red 7s. 8d. a 7s. 10d. Canal Flour 27s. 6d. a 28s. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 27s. 6d. a 28s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef is in improved enquiry at 97s. 6d, a 105s. for new mess. Pork is more active. Western Mess 82s. 6d. a 75s.; Eastern do. 75 a 80s. a 85s. Bacon dull at 46s. a 47s. Lard advanced 6d. a 1s. Considerable sales at 53s. 6d. a 54s. Tallow dull at 53s. Cheese improving. Grease Butter wanted. Quercitron Bark quiet at 8s. 3d. ex ship, and 8s. 6d. for Philadelphia ex store.

There was a speculative demand for Cloverseed. Sales of 100 tierces American at 40 a 43s.

Rice was in good demand. Sales of 250 tierces Carolina at 25s. a 25s. 6d.

Rosin moved readily at 4s. 6d. for common, and 13s for fine.

No sales of Turpentine. Sales of 2,000 bbls. Stockholm Tar at 18s.

Tea had improved under telegraphic accounts from China, but dealers awaited their letters. Coffee dull. Sugar in improved demand at steady rates.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, of the 4th inst., says:

The last week was truly a rainy one. The gentle and continued showers which fell, will revive the crops beyond all doubt. The prospect for a good corn crop is now brightened, and promises an abundant yield. We presume the recent rains were general. Hence, if the crops elsewhere have revived as much as those in the vicinity, we may safely say a sufficiency will be harvested.

The Newberry, S. C. Sentinel, of the 3d inst., says:

The general inquiries we made of the farmers and planters of this and the adjacent Districts, during the agricultural fair at this place, have led us to the conclusion that the produce of the corn crop, in this section of the State will, if economy be used, be sufficient for the people. There is a considerable quantity of old corn on hand, which will contribute materially to eke out the supply. Since the rainy season set in, the farmers anticipating a scanty yield from the early crop, have planted a second crop which promises well. So that contrary to the calculations of every one, our farmers and planters will have enough of corn for their own wants, and a few of them will have some to spare for their less fortunate neighbors. The importations from abroad will be light, unless there should be an extensive overflow of the water courses.

The cotton looks remarkably well. It has even now a very good crop of bolls upon it, with four or five weeks in which to mature more fruit. The yield will be an average one, unless some disaster should befall it. It may be proper to add that some persons with whom we have conversed, do not coincide in this opinion.

The Rodney (Miss.) Bulletin, of Monday last says:

A continuance of such rainy weather as we have had lately, will materially deteriorate the value of the cotton crop. The plant looks vigorous, but the bolls are much fewer than they have been for the past two or three years. Picking will also be very will also be very late this season. The prospects for an average crop are beginning to look gloomy, and unless a decided change to dry weather takes place, the product of this year will fall a good deal behind that of last. Corn looks well, but need dry weather, just now, nearly as much as the cotton.

The Tuscumbia (Ala.) Enquirer of the 27th ultimo says:

During last week we have had several good rains, and we believe that they were very general throughout North Alabama and North Mississippi. The stock of corn is small, but the ear is large and full, notwithstanding the drought. The cotton bids fair to be as fine as we ever have known it. The weather this morning is cloudy and cool enough for the fall of the year.

The Cahaba (Dallas county, Ala.) Gazette of the 29th ultimo, reports plentiful rains, and says the principal fear now is, that there will be too much of them.

The Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon, of the 26th ultimo, says:

The late rains have very considerably improved the corn in this vicinity. The yield on that planted late will probably be an average. We have heard within the last few days very serious compiaints of rust in the cotton, especially on the thin cedar and prairie lands.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal says that the crops in the lower part of Eastern North Carolina were never more promising, and an abundant harvest will probably be secured. The rain has greatly revived the corn, and in most cases the crop will be an averaged one.

The National Intelligencer states that Mr. L. P. Bayne, of the house of Selden, Withers & Co., of Washington, financial agents of the Board of Public Works of Virginia, left Washington on the 5th, to embark in this day's steamer for England, for the purpose of negotiating the sale of several millions of Virginia bonds, to enable the State to pay her subscriptions to the various rail roads she has authorised.

The Springfield Republican proposes that a monument to Franklin be erected by the printers of the United States. The editor concludes his paragraph on the subject with the following sentence:—"The printers in the Republican office, every one of whom 'earns his bread by the sweat of his brow,' will back up these wishes with a contribution of twenty-five dollars." A good suggestion and a good beginning.

Another Awful Rail Road Catastrophe. Twenty Persons Wounded, and Six Lives Lost.

Just as the Philadelphia Sun was going to press a late hour Tuesday night last, it was announced that a most heart-rending and disastrous collision had occurred and Amboy Railroad, between the two o'clock trains which leave New York and Philadelphia and New York respectively at the same time, by which it was stated, *three ladies, two men and one child were killed.*

The collision occurred on Tuesday afternoon, at a short curve near "Old Bridge," about eight miles this side of South Amboy. The concussion was so severe that the way car was driven completely through the ladies' car, which caused the fatal consequence above mentioned.

The scene of the disaster, with the dead and dying, and the groans of the injured, were of such a sickening character, that the gentleman who brought the news to the Sun was obliged to leave.

Assistance was immediately despatched to the sufferers, and everything that could be afforded was brought into requisition, and a train was sent to Bordentown to bring the passengers on to Philadelphia. The Sun could not learn the names of any of the killed or wounded, but was told that the unfortunate persons were in the train which left New York for Philadelphia.

The wounded and killed were either left on the spot and taken care of the citizens in the place, or sent back to New York. Edward Marchamp, one of the conductors, was quite badly hurt, and remained at Hightstown. Several of the passengers in the train from Philadelphia were slightly injured, but none fatally. The train arrived in Philadelphia Tuesday night about half-past eleven o'clock, with the passengers on board. So many different stories are told about it, that it is impossible to give a detailed correct account of the accident.

This is the most serious accident that has ever happened upon the road, and notwithstrnding all the precautionary regulations adopted for the safety of passengers, the loss of life is exceedingly appalling.

By last nights mail, we are placed in possession of the following particulars: The names of the wounded are Miss Mary McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa., slightly wounded; Miss M. Berkley, Harrisburg, Pa., also slightly; Miss McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa., sister of Miss Mary McCormick. These all came on to Philadelphia by a train.

The following went on to New York on the steamer John Potter: Mrs. Purviance, badly, Natchez, Mississippi; Miss Purviance, daughter of the above, leg broken; Rev. Mr. Purviance, husband and father of the above, slightly injured; Mr. James Jones, of Washington city, very seriously injured about the body and legs. A gentleman, said to be from Union Town, Broome county, N. Y., concussion of the brain—not expected to live.

The name of the New York conductor is Maschauss; that of the Philadelphia train is Graham.

It is stated that the cause of the accident was that one or both of the trains were out of time, and making for some station at which to turn out and let the other pass.

The engineers were seen to leap off their respective engines immediately before the collision. The name of the Philadelphia engineer is said to be Isaac Davis. Neither of them were injured.

The two locomotives are rendered useless, and now lie amid the wreck, jammed close to each other. Both of the engines are said to be new, having been on the road but a few weeks.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

MARTINSBURG, August 11. The passenger train which left Cumberland this morning for Baltimore, ran off the track at the foot of Turkey mountain, 7 miles above Berkeley depot. The engine, tender, baggage and smoking cars were completely smashed. Wm. Linthicum, the fireman of the train, was instantly killed, and the engineer, Charles Linthicum, badly hurt. Robert Anderson, an employee of the road, who was on the engine, was also severely injured. None of the passengers were hurt. The train got under way for Baltimore, between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening.

Frightful Ravages of the Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7. The fever shows not the slightest abatement—on the contrary, it is increasing every hour. Hundreds are leaving the city daily, and there is almost a total suspension of business. The official report of deaths during the week ending on Friday, the 5th instant, as published in the Picayune, exhibits the frightful number of *one thousand and fifty*, of which eight hundred and seventy-nine were from yellow fever, showing an increase over the report of the previous week of *one hundred and eighty-seven*. During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday, A. M., there were in all 238 deaths; 184 of which were from yellow fever. The total number of deaths from fever alone for eight days ending yesterday were 1,073.

[Another dispatch says: "The epidemic in extent amounts to a plague. The number of deaths in 24 hours, ending at midnight on the 5th, is 238, of which 208 were of fever, and one cemetry to hear from. Deaths of the present week will exceed one thousand, from yellow fever alone. The highest number of deaths in 1847, in one day, was but 97, making the present number of deaths an increase of 300 per cent. The city bears truly a sad and desolate appearance. Will not the citizens of the North take immediate measures for the relief of our suffering, inhabitants." On the 7th instant, there were 132 deaths.]

[SECOND DASPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 7. The ravages of the yellow fever are terrible. The whole number of deaths for the last twenty-four hours have been 240, of which 195 were from yellow fever.

The steamer Cherokee has arrived from Aspinwall.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 8. The deaths for the week ending yesterday, amounted to 1,130, including 950 from yellow fever.

The steamer Prometheus arrived to-day from San Juan. The Falcon sailed for Aspinwall.

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 8. The total number of deaths yesterday were 230, of which 204 were from yellow fever.

Progress of the Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9. The total number of deaths in the past 24 hours, ending 6 o'clock, A. M., to-day, are 192, of which 164 were of yellow fever.

August 10. The board of health for 24 hours past, ending this morning, report 224 deaths, including 184 of fever. The total number of deaths from Saturday to Wednesday, A. M., are 853, of which 706 were from fever.

August 11. The fever is still on the increase fearfully. Many persons who had one attack have had a relapse. Four clerks in the dry goods store of C. A. Burrier were attacked and all died on Sunday. The scene is truly appalling.

From the Fishing Grounds.

BOSTON, August 11. Persons from Gloucester and other towns are not aware that vessels have gone out armed, except with muskets and boat-hooks, as usual. The small Towns of Novia Scotia and New Brunswick are clamorous for the removal of the fishing restrictions, on account of the trade.

Missouri and Tennessee Elections.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. The Missouri delegation in the next Congress will stand four Whigs, two Democrats, and one Bentonite—old Bullion himself.

Despatches received here of the very highest Democratic source, dated Nashville, August 9th, say that Johnson, Democrat, is elected Governor by three-thousand majority. Campbell, Churchill, Smith, Gardenhine, Jones and Pavatt, all Democrats, are believed to be elected. Stanton is defeated by seven votes. In the Legislature the majority is Whig.

Fanny Fern pities city children: "Here comes a group of pale-faced city children, on their way to school. God bless the little unfortunates! Their little feet should be crushing the strawberries, ripe and sweet, on some sunny hill side, where breath of newmown hay and clover blossoms would give roses to their cheeks and strength and grace to their cramped and half-developed limbs. Poor little creatures! they never saw a patch of blue sky bigger than their satchels, or a blade of grass that dared to grow without permission from the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council. Poor little skeletons! tricked out like the fashion-prints, and fed on diluted skim-milk and big dictionaries. I pity you."

HYMN TO THE SETTING SUN.

BY ROBERT CHAMBERS.

O thou firmament! planet of wonderment!
Day far journey of day is done;
Still art thou parting bright—shedding immortal light
Down on the throne of night—hail! setting sun!

Slow thou movest away—far from the realms of day,
Lingering to pity our summer's loved bowers:
Thy last ray is gleaming—thy farewell tint gleaming,
Let soon thou'lt return to refresh the flowers.

Thy parting brings yet nations in gladness
Are willing to worship thee—fountain of light!
Where'er thy footsteps there do we beauty see,
Thou kindliest day in the dwellings of night.

Where sleeps the thunder there dost thou wander,
Down 'neath the ocean deep—there dost thou stray;
Kissing the stars at morn—high in the air upborne,
Skirting creations far verge on thy way!

Grandeur and glory—they travel before thee;
Brightness and majesty walk in thy train!
Darkness it flees from thee—clouds may not rise to thee,
When thou awakest from the ocean again.

All own thy influence—kindly thou dost dispense
Blessings o'er nature, what'er its bounds be;
Afric's lone desert, it blooms at thy presence,
And Lapland is turned into summer by thee!

Time cannot conquer thee—age cannot alter thee,
Years have no power to limit thy sway;
Strength and sublimity—still they attend on thee,
Pilgrim of ages, but not of decay!

Sun of the firmament! planet of wonderment!
Now thy far journey of day it is done;
Still art thou parting bright—shedding immortal light,
Down on thy throne of night—hail! setting sun!

A MODEL CANDIDATE. The following description of a Mississippi candidate, is taken from a Mississippi paper:

"Judge——, the candidate for——, has no quality which distinguishes him from the great herd of mankind, except a peculiar and fascinating manner of extending to you his five digits, and of saying 'how are you?' and trotting a baby on his knee, and grinning at the mother, and winking slyly at the resin heeled gals, as they are called. He is not the first man, by a long shot, who has introduced himself to public notice by the flexibility of his spinal column and the graceful bend of his dexter elbow. He has a sort of 'Home, sweet home' manner of saying 'Good morning, John,' which is said to make the 'sov's' hug up to him, and of saying, 'How d'y'e sonny.' 'That's a nice little miss,' which goes plump to the hearts of the well pleased ma's; and then he is said to be the very Napoleon of the 'bran dance'—has such an every day, good natured way of squeezing the fingers of his partner, who 'curchies, and blushes, and when she sits down by her lover, says, 'What a nice man Judge——is; you ought to vote for him, Bill.'"

GREAT PEGGING MATCH AT NORTH DANVERS. On Thursday, August 4th, at Danvers, Mass., Alexander Steele and John J. Bunker, on a wager of $25, pegged *one hundred and sixty pairs* of women's spring-heeled shoes—working *ten hours*—Steele pegging 82 pairs and Bunker 78 pairs; Steele's being at the rate of 8 1-5 pairs per hour, driving upwards of 35 pegs per minute, and Bunker 7 4-5 pairs per hour, or more than 34 pegs per minute—together driving 41,920 pegs in ten hours. The last part of the work was performed when the blood was oozing from their finger ends, notwithstanding which Bunker performed the usual amount of labor the next day.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES. Mr. S. T. Bailey says in the Macon Telegraph that Whiskey is a certain remedy for snake bites. "One of my negro boys," remarks he, a "few days since, was badly bitten by a Copper-head Mockerson; I immediately made him drunk with raw whiskey, and soaked the wound with hartshorn. He has suffered no inconvenience except a bad sore upon his leg." Mr. Bailey concludes by saying, "It ought to be generally known, that no animal poison can stand whiskey in a fair fight."

CONFAB. *Dutchman*—Coot Morer, Patrick, how you tuz?

Irishman—Good morning till ye, Mike; d'ye think we'll get rain the day?

Dutchman—Kess no; ve never has much rain in very dry time.

Irishman—Faith an' ye're right there, Mike; and thin wheniver it gits in the way o' rainin', the divil a bit o' dhry wither will we git as long as the wet spell howlds.

MARRIED,

In Orange county, on Tuesday the 2nd of August, by the Rev. James Phillips, D. D., Paschal B. Burt, Esq., of Wake, to Miss Maria Panthia, daughter of Charles Johnson, Esq.

On Wednesday the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. A. G. Hughes, Mr. John Dixon to Miss Catharine Roney, all of Alamance.

In Pensacola, on the 21st of July, by the Rev. Mr. Flower, Warren Quincy Dow, Esq., to Miss Jeanie Cameron, daughter of the Hon. Walker Anderson.

PUBLIC MEETING.—There will be a Dedication of the beautiful New Hall, situated on the market space, fronting on Wilmington street, by Phœnix Division of Temperance, on Monday evening 22d instant.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend and witness the ceremonies, and hear the speeches on the occasion.

Raleigh, August 16th, 1853. 78—2t.

NOTICE.—DANIEL R. GOODLOE, ATTORNEY & Counsellor at Law, offers his professional services to the public as an Agent for Pension Bounty Land, and other Claims on the Federal Government.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1853. 78—1m.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

For Gentlemen,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

For the Ladies,

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " Naps,
" " " " Sol,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barages,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk " "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853. 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 98—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.—P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

For the Handkerchief:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clematis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

For Flavoring Pies, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Palleties, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, ... $400
10 " " " 485
12 " " " 525
14 " " " 585
15 " " " 615
16 " " " 650
20 " " " 695
25 " " " 750
30 " " " 850
35 " " " 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

New Dry Goods Store.

JOHN CREECH HAS JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, and Children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols; a good assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing, which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.

Fayetteville-Street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

Raleigh, March 5, 1853. 32—w.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road Company, June 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.—AT THE LAST MEETING of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by the publication of advertisements, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, *Secretary and Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.*

July 20th, 1853. 983—w6w.

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Rosselle do.
Matinee do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " &c. &c.

Received this day by

July 21, 1853. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. 71—

ALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, A WHOLE-SOUL Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of the particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUR INterest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (on the corner,) to Messrs. Peck & Bledsoe, which will be kept well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect we are next door to the corner, No. 29, Cheap Place, opposite Harding's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.

June 30, 1853. 66—

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 6th of August, the Rose of Sharon Meeting House, with the lot of Land on which it is situated, said lot containing two and a half acres, lying on both sides of the Central Railroad, and within a few paces of the Depot located at Dr. B. L. Durhams's. It is a desirable situation for any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business. Terms—six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

J. C. LEWIS,
BENJ. MARCOM,
J. W. CHEEK,
CHAS. STRAYHORN, } *Trustees.*

July 9th, 1853. 72—2t.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 84—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1852. 84—

STRAY NOTICE—TAKEN UP AND ENTERED on the Stray Books, by W. M. Cannady, at Lemay's Roads, 18 miles South of Oxford, a STRAY OX, marked as follows: color brindle, crop and over-keel in the right ear, crop and slit in the left, with a white spot in the forehead, large horns, also white spots under his neck and belly.

R. J. MITCHELL, *Ranger.*

Oxford, July 23, 1853. 984—3tw.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Oxford, with or without a small *farm* adjoining of 137½ acres It is unnecessary to describe the mansion or the beauty of the situation, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises.

L. M. JIGGITTS.

June 24, 1853. 978—w4w.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.

J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.

Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

HARRIS'S BAKERY, NORFOLK, VA.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. Stainback, W. H. Hardee.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

FAMILY GROCERY.—25 bbls. LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED AND BROWN SUGARS,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also Black Tea.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1853. 84—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD.—A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

February 23d, 1853. 80—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 23d, 1853. 80—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PELLETIER'S [illegible] SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 27, 1853.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, July 21 ,1853. 71—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Received this day, July 21, 1853, BEEBE'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sale at the Standard Office.
Raleigh, 1853.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

David S. Reid, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, "
S. H. Rogers, " "
Maj. C. L. Hinton, " "
Perrin Busbee, " "
Rich'd I. Wynne, Hyde county, "
Yarborough & Strother, Louisburg, "
R. M. Hyman, Warrenton, "
R. Nichols, Hillsborough, "
Bland & Dunn, Greensborough, "
Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax, "
J. F. Simmons, Weldon, "
Alex. McCrae, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
Jno. W. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.
David McDaniel, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. Weston, "
Henry Mordecai, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. Whitaker & Son, Enfield, "
A. W. Venable, Granville, "
D. E. Young, Henderson, "
W. H. Weston, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office at No. 10, Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

All packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner,
Williams & Haywood,
J. Brown
J. M. Towles, and } Merchants, Raleigh.
John Primrose,

May 9th, 1853. 50—1y.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng., Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh.
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Norfolk, Va.,

Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		*Term expires.*
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer*,	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish*,	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger*,	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade*,	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper*,	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones*,	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps*,	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.,)*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
		WISCONSIN.	
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Missisippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 434,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,838,06 "
" 1837	5,601,108,12 "	7,007,528,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,584,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,805,264,06 "	2,016,044,80 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,308,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov's Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks*,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600†	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	*Thomas Brown*,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4